

## BROWN NOW TWO AHEAD

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
FIFTH PRECINCT, FOURTH DISTRICT  
(Kakaako Stables.)

Returned by Inspectors	Counted by Inspectors	Counted by Inspectors	Counted by Inspectors
Doane	39	36	0
Dwight	148	138	10
Fern	194	181	13
Gandall	111	7	104
Gear	116	5	111
Hustace	117	6	111
Kaikaala	40	3	36
Kaleihua	30	3	29
Moore	151	8	143
Fernandez	31	3	28
Harris	90	6	84
Harvey	194	11	183
Brown	153	7	146
Iaukea	171	14	157
Jarrett	182	14	168
Vida	122	5	117
Bicknell	103	4	99
Rose	186	16	170
Hopkins	134	9	125
Kalaokalani	164	8	156
Cathcart	96	5	91
Noar	59	2	57
Thayer	130	9	121
Baker	28	1	27
Trent	200	12	188
Waterhouse	69	0	70

Arthur M. Brown is now ahead of Curtis P. Iaukea by two votes for County Sheriff in the recount preliminary so far held by the Supreme Court.

From now on the recount is to be general without regard to Brown's allegations in his petition. The court yesterday evening made an order to that effect, the inference being that it holds Brown to have laid a valid foundation for a judicial test of the election for Sheriff.

### TWO MORE PRECINCTS.

Two more precincts had their votes counted yesterday—those of Vineyard street and Pauoa. In the judicial count of the former the rivals broke even with four votes each adjudged illegal.

In the Pauoa count eight votes for Iaukea were adjudged improperly counted, against five for Brown. As until then Brown was only one vote behind, the Pauoa result put him two votes ahead of Iaukea. As the Irishman would say, "He was first at last where he had been before."

When it came to taking up the Pauoa precinct there was a pitched forensic battle between W. A. Kinney, on behalf of Iaukea, objecting to any further counting, and Geo. D. Gear, on behalf of Brown, insisting that the count should go on.

It was a critical juncture and the court's ruling to take up Pauoa precinct was not unanimous. Justice Hartwell dissented from it.

### VINEYARD STREET COUNT.

The count of the Vineyard street precinct, Twelfth of the Fifth District, resulted as follows:

Iaukea	194
Brown	189
Blank	16
Iaukea rejected	4
Brown rejected	4
Rejected by inspectors:	
Iaukea	19
Brown	7
Blank	4

Total votes cast..... 437

To expedite matters yesterday the counting was divided between the justices. Justice Hartwell retired to his office with Kinney and Gear to count a portion, while Chief Justice Frear and Justice Wilder superintended the count of the rest.

An error that on discovery proved amusing created something like consternation for a little time before the noon recess. Justice Hartwell announced his count with the figures for Brown and Iaukea reversed. This gave a result of showing Brown to have fifteen more legal votes than he, which in addition to the startling nature of the discrepancy in itself would have given Brown a clear majority, with the previous recounts included, of 24 votes.

The happy idea at length occurred of tallying Justice Hartwell's batch over again, when the matter was rectified amidst general mirth in which the Brown party had its grim share. In the meantime the error had been spread broadcast in the town and everywhere the remarkable inflation of the Brown vote was discussed.

Having announced the correct figures the Chief Justice declared a recess until 1:30 p. m., when the matter before the court would be that of the Pauoa precinct.

### KINNEY'S OBJECTION.

W. A. Kinney, when the court resumed its sitting at 1:30, argued against a count of the Pauoa ballots. Brown had only claimed that there were some little irregularities there and did not know who would gain in a count. Only two ballots were said to be wrong at Waiakua. These precincts exhausted all of Brown's claims. The Kakaako count did not overcome Iaukea's majority though it gave Brown an unexpected gain, from causes that were as great a surprise to Brown as to Iaukea.

Pauoa, for anything that Brown had shown, was not in a different position from any other precinct. Certain principles were followed by inspectors in counting which may have been a little loose. There was no provision in the law for a recount but only for a contest, which must have some facts for its basis. Although he thought Brown was a little ahead, that should not be considered.

Chief Justice Frear remarked that he understood Iaukea was one ahead. Mr. Kinney said that fact made his point stronger. If they could pick out a precinct here and another one there, all the barriers against a recount would be gone. Brown had watchers at every precinct to watch every vote and

record every irregularity. If he came into court and showed that a watcher was shut out, not given time to see the ballots, the case would be different. Brown had exhausted his information and was still one vote short. That sort of thing made it easy for anyone to get a recount. He says there is one vote wrong in a precinct and then finds something that he did not expect.

Iaukea in the process was shut out from selecting precincts. There were only two votes left as claimed in Brown's information and with regard to Waiakua the grounds were not covered in the petition. Of course it was in the interests of Brown to continue, but the law did not contemplate such a fishing excursion. They might run neck and neck to Christmas, Iaukea being one ahead to start with. With the Kakaako experiment it was promising for Brown.

### GEAR'S REPLY.

Geo. D. Gear submitted that the status of the case required that the count should go on. Kinney had admitted that with only three precincts gone through Iaukea's majority was cut down from fourteen to one. In Kakaako 14 ballots were shown improperly voted for Iaukea. True, six were improperly voted for Brown, but so far as the count had gone irregularities had been shown, proving that a proper count of ballots was not had in November. Twenty-three of Iaukea's ballots were judicially declared improperly counted. How then could the court allow it to go on record that Iaukea had been elected by a majority of 14, when the court knew he had no such majority? The court must see that the result would be greatly changed.

It was not shown that the tabulation of votes was incorrect. Iaukea was now entitled to certification of election by a majority of only one. This was not a matter for Brown and Iaukea alone, but the community had a right to know who had a majority of legal votes.

There were seven votes for Brown in the Kakaako bag which had not been counted—ballots cast for Brown which were not read off or if read off were not counted for him. If the court was considering whether Brown was justified in asking for a recount, the court would not take into consideration the votes wrongly counted for Brown. It should only take his ballots. Kinney's argument was not legal where he said Brown might lose as many votes as Iaukea, when the information on Pauoa was that votes were counted there for Iaukea which were marked in any kind of irregular way. The only way the controversy could be settled was by a computation of the legal ballots cast.

If Brown had illegal votes the fact did not show that he had not correct information. From its own inherent sense of justice the court should proceed with the investigation. To stop the count now would be an injustice to Brown and to the community.

### COLLOQUY ENSUES.

Justice Hartwell asked if there was any difference as to the right to a recount between a case where the majority was close and where it was not. Mr. Gear had not looked that matter up. It was a question of law.

Justice Hartwell said he was not asking it as a question of law. "Then I will answer yes," Mr. Gear said. "As a matter of justice there is a difference in favor of a recount when the election is close."

Justice Hartwell observed that there were some irregularities in all elections. What kind of irregularities would invalidate an election?

Mr. Gear answered that irregularities that did not change the result should not void the election. If the same number of votes were illegal on both sides the election was not invalidated. A count could only affect the candidate whose election was contested. If Iaukea had one of a majority on the recount he would be elected.

### KINNEY COMES BACK.

Mr. Kinney asked if the case closed now where would it stand. As the case stood Brown did not know whether he had a majority or not. He had not even heard that he had a majority of the votes cast. He was given the opportunity to give the name and the information of any informant, and putting everything down he had not the information that he had the majority of legal votes. He might fill rooms of paper with assertions, but when he summed up if he could not say of his knowledge or information that he was elected there was nothing to be investigated. He limited himself to seven precincts. Then he wanted to go out on an expedition founded on no knowledge or information. He had gone from information to hearsay. In talking about the votes illegally counted for Iaukea he ignored the position he occupied of having to stop where his information ended.

On the claim set up for doing justice, giving effect to the will of the voter, the less Brown said about that the better. Ballot after ballot for Iaukea had been thrown out on account of a little scratch on the paper. Brown was standing there on technical errors. By that same law Mr. Kinney contended that Brown, having ceased his information, was stopped from going further.

To go further was to change the law for a contest to a law for a recount. It was now only a gambling proposition. Brown had taken a position with regard to his oath on the stand which did him credit, but he should be stopped from going any further than that position. His counsel was going further than Arthur Brown himself was willing to go.

THE COUNT PROCEEDS.

The court will proceed with the Pauoa precinct, the Chief Justice announced after a consultation of ten minutes with his associates.

This is the Ninth Precinct of the Fourth District. George C. Potter, chairman of inspectors, examined the seals and reported them intact. They were impressed with his private seal. It was about five o'clock when the following result was announced:

Iaukea	203
Brown	132
Blank	32
Rejected Iaukea	8
Rejected Brown	5
Total ballots	380

This result puts Brown two votes

## CLARK'S LINE TO ORIENT

Senator Clark's steamship proposition from San Pedro to the Orient has not been dropped, according to statements of the Senator. This line is supposed to make Honolulu a port of call. Senator Clark is quoted in the San Diego Union as follows:

"The steamship line to the Orient, projected to serve in conjunction with the Salt Lake railroad, has not been lost sight of by any means. But just now we simply have not the time to carry out this part of our plans. We have been compelled to defer the enterprise while we are so exceedingly busy with internal building and development work."

The reference made by Senator Clark to a steamship line to the Orient contains much of interest to the people of San Diego. It is known that Senator Clark will eventually put in operation the line of steamers referred to.

## PAULIST FATHERS HERE TO PREACH

The Very Rev. Henry H. Wyman and Rev. Henry L. Stark of the San Francisco community of Paulist fathers, the former being the rector and superior of St. Mary's church on California street, arrived last Friday in the steamship Alameda to remain here a short time. They will be the guests of the Bishop of Zeugma at the Catholic Mission, and while here they will deliver a series of lectures in English for not only the English speaking members of the Catholic congregation but for people of all denominations here.

Tomorrow morning the fathers will attend early mass at the Catholic Cathedral. This will be between 6 and 7 o'clock and there will be special instruction and sermon in English at 9 a. m. by Rev. Father Wyman. At the same hour Rev. Father Stark will give instruction and a sermon in English at St. Augustine's Chapel, Waikiki. On Sunday evening at 7:30 there will be the Rosary sermon and benediction at the cathedral.

Rev. Father Wyman is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Brown University of Providence R. I. He was originally a congregationalist but became a convert to the Catholic faith in the year of his graduation. After this he joined the order of Paulists in New York and has been constantly engaged in mission work in the United States for the past thirty years.

Rev. Father Stark is a young and handsome man, bearing a resemblance to Senator L. A. Polette. He is a native of California and was educated at the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

All non-Catholics as well as Catholics are cordially invited to the missions.

## HONOLULANS IN WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19.—Several residents of Honolulu have arrived in Washington during the last week. Mr. Sydney M. Ballou is registered at the Shoreham and will confer with Interstate Commerce Commissioners about the requirements of the new law as to Hawaiian railroads. Mr. L. A. Thurston is also at the Shoreham. This morning he had a conference with the chief of engineers of the army, Gen. McKenzie, about Hilo harbor improvements. Gen. McKenzie demonstrated an interest in the project and assured Mr. Thurston that he should have every opportunity of being heard before the General Board prior to its decision regarding the desired appropriation. The board is now in the Far South and will not reach Washington for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Love and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Waterhouse, well-known people of Honolulu, have been in Washington within the week. Governor Carter's annual report has been received here and been put in type at the Government Printing Office. It will probably be made public before long.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

ahead in the judicial count thus far. The number of ballots agrees with the return of the inspectors.

In the rejected list returned by the inspectors there appeared 22 for Iaukea, 8 for Brown and 18 blank.

### GENERAL RECOUNT.

Chief Justice Frear declined to continue the matter over Saturday when requested by Mr. Kinney, seconded by Mr. Gear, but made the hour of opening today 10 instead of 9 o'clock.

The Chief Justice said the justices would take one precinct apiece to count today, and the precincts would be taken in numerical order. The second, third and fourth of the Fourth District will therefore be counted this forenoon.

These orders of court were taken by all concerned as directing a general recount of the Sheriff vote.

### NOT UNANIMOUS.

Justice Hartwell, in the closing conversation, stated that he considered it only fair to say that the ruling of the court to take up the Pauoa precinct was not unanimous.

He, it would appear, favored Mr. Kinney's contention that Brown had exhausted the substance of his complaint.

The Malles have defeated every team in the soccer league in the first half of the series.

## DEAD OR RUN AWAY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Sudden disappearances are of common occurrence in great mainland cities and, as a rule, do not attract any remarkable measure of attention. There are so many ways in which a man or a woman may drop out of the ken of those who know and love them, that hope dies hard and there is always a more than even chance that the missing one may some day again return to the circle of those among whom he or she was wont to move.

In Honolulu however, things are vastly different. It would seem to be impossible that a person could vanish from the town without leaving some trace behind. The place is so small and every channel of egress submitted to such close scrutiny, that the names of those who go and those who come, is soon a matter of common knowledge.

And yet a woman has apparently dropped out of existence here and a devoted husband is on the verge of insanity with his grief.

Mrs. W. I. Goodwin, formerly residing at 1223 Emma street, kissed her husband good-bye early last Tuesday morning, ostensibly to go to work, and since that time has not again been seen or heard of.

Whether she had been kidnapped, whether she left on a steamer bound for the Orient or the Golden Gate, or whether she has taken leave of her troubles by her own hand, are matters which only the revealing future may decide.

The Goodwins arrived here from San Francisco on September 27. They had passed through the horrors of earthquake and fire and the generous climate of Hawaii appealing to them, they took passage by the S. S. Siberia.

Goodwin has done many things and holds credentials for excellence of character from many people of import in the States. He was a guard during the World's Fair in Chicago, served in the Seventh Cavalry at home and abroad and helped keep the peace of Canada as a member of the Northwest Mounted Police. He has the appearance and manner of a gentleman.

Mrs. Goodwin is a refined woman with a knowledge of painting and literature.

She is a prepossessing and striking looking woman, thirty-two years of age and weighing about 166 pounds. Her height is five feet and three inches. Her eyes are large and light brown in color. Her hair is light brown. Her complexion is white rather than ruddy. A person passing her on the street would turn round to look at her again.

The Goodwins landed here with some seventy dollars in their possession and immediately sought for employment. In this quest, however, they were for a long time unsuccessful. Finally, through the Associated Charities, Mrs. Goodwin secured a position with Mrs. L. G. Kellogg as a sempstress.

For a week and two days she did sewing for Mrs. Kellogg but on Tuesday she failed to put in an appearance.

On Tuesday morning Goodwin saw his wife for the last time and did not know that she was not at the Kelloggs' place until along in the afternoon when he had occasion to telephone her and was informed that she had not been there all day.

The husband immediately returned to the house on Emma street and discovered that his wife had taken practically nothing with her but a hat, an Eton jacket, marriage certificate and the ashes of a long dead child. They have been married thirteen years and their only child died when quite young and was cremated.

Since Tuesday the husband has sought all over town for his wife and grief has driven him nearly crazy. The couple were devoted to each other and according to the man, had never had a serious quarrel during the whole of their married existence.

Goodwin, interviewed by an Advertiser man yesterday, had the following to say:

"We've been married for thirteen years and have never had any trouble. This is the first time that my wife has ever given me any uneasiness. She had no vices and does not drink and I'm willing to stake my life that there's no man in the case. I know she loved me and she knew that I loved her. One thing makes me sure that she went away on her own accord; she took the baby's ashes and her marriage certificate also an extra hat and a gray Eton jacket with silk lining. Strangely enough, she left her best clothes and shoes behind her. At 7:29 a. m. on Tuesday she went over to the Chinaman's store to get me a bottle of ginger beer. On coming back she made a cup of coffee and then kissed me good-bye, supposedly to go to the place where she was dressmaking. It is the terrible uncertainty that worries me. If I knew that she had left me cold or committed suicide I would try and forget it, knowing that the past was past."

"A party has since informed me that she told someone recently that she was tired of things and that there would be a change soon. She also remarked that she wasn't broke but had a little money. She may have gone as assistant steward on the Korea or have left for the Coast by the Shibata Maru which got away for Portland the day she left me. The Rosecrans has also left for the Coast since Tuesday."

"If she didn't take a steamer I think that she must have gone suddenly insane and made away with herself. I've been to the hospital and to the sanitarium and have seen the steamship agents but can learn nothing."

"She was such a good girl. Quiet and unobtrusive, she would never tell her troubles to anyone. We were home people and neither she nor I went out at night. Poor girl—I guess that there'll be little more home for she or me now."

Goodwin says that he wondered why his wife was taking her heavy jacket on Tuesday morning and asked her the reason. She said that she felt

chilly. The hat she said she was going to try and sell to a Japanese maid.

She wore no jewelry but a wedding ring. This ring was of gold and was unusually wide. Inside was the inscription, "From Will to May, Sept. 30, 1893."

Goodwin leaves for Wahiawa today where he will go to work on the pineapple plantation. He realizes that he has done all he possibly can to locate his wife and is so placed that he must go to work immediately in order to earn a living.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the police.

## NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful medicine in use for colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## TRYING TO GET A SPECIAL STEAMSHIP

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce committee, which is arranging a business men's excursion to Hawaii this winter, is going to make the trip on a special steamer. The Pacific Coast S. S. Company has been approached on the subject. The Los Angeles people have an idea that it would be appropriate to leave direct for Honolulu from San Pedro, a first practical demonstration that that harbor is the right one to use on an occasion of this kind. Los Angeles is now making an effort to annex San Pedro and adjacent towns so that San Pedro harbor will become Los Angeles' own harbor.

### FRUIT VIA TEHUANTEPEC.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 21.—A number of business men and citrus fruit growers who are interested in the building up of that industry are planning to make shipments to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the Tehuantepec Railroad and American-Hawaiian line of steamers just as soon as the route is opened. The line promises as quick delivery in New York as has frequently been made by the railroads, and the rates will be sufficiently low to drive the Mediterranean fruit out of the market.

The only question is as to whether the fruit will stand the trip with its double handling at Salina Cruz and at Coahuila. It was stated by Paul Heese, who is personally acquainted with the management of the Tehuantepec line, that arrangements could be made whereby a representative of the citrus fruit growers might accompany the first shipment to New York.

Heese suggested that about five cars of assorted fruit be sent over the route as a trial. The line will be ready for business in December.

## YOUNG MRS. DUNBAR DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Genevieve Dowsett Dunbar died suddenly at Beldere, Cal., yesterday morning or the night before. Her brother, David Dowsett, received the sad news by cable yesterday morning. Heart failure, presumed to have succeeded an operation, was the cause.

She was about 29 years old and greatly admired for beauty and winsome character. It was only on August 12 last that she was married to Stuart Boyd Dunbar. She was among the passengers of the Manchuria when that steamer was stranded at Waimanalo, but did not remain here long on that last visit to her native city. Prior to her marriage she had renounced an engagement to Prentice Gray, a famous football player of the University of California, whom she had previously rescued from drowning.

Mrs. Dunbar was a member of the large family of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Dowsett, both of whom have been dead for some years. She leaves six sisters and three brothers, two of the former and one of the latter residing abroad. Educated at San Jose, she spent most of her life on the mainland.

A few days before the California earthquake Mrs. Dunbar underwent an operation and while still weak therefrom was compelled by that calamity to be removed from the hotel where she was staying. Her sister, now Mrs. Kirkaldy of Honolulu, was with her at the time. Shortly before her marriage she sustained another operation and it was while scarcely convalescent that she paid her last visit to Honolulu. Mrs. Dunbar was not at all well then, but at her husband's desire she soon took the return voyage. On Thanksgiving Day her brother received a cablegram stating that her heart was failing, so that the final intelligence was not unexpected.

David Dowsett will cable to his relatives this morning, to see if they desire to have the interment in Honolulu. If they do he will make the necessary arrangements for the funeral here.

## Miss Lehua Wanted Poi

Miss Lei Lehua, prima donna of the Royal Hawaiian Band, returned on the Alameda accompanied by Mrs. J. C. Cohen. Miss Lehua suffered considerably from seasickness during the voyage and she was eager to set foot once more on her native soil. She stated that she had a very enjoyable experience and met many well known mainland musicians. The band work was hard, however, and she lost much in weight.

"Oh, but I'm one for some poi," she exclaimed as the Alameda glided up the moonlit channel.

## MURDERER UNMOVED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The alleged Waipahu murderer, Kees Long, appeared before Judge Whitney for a preliminary hearing yesterday morning. There was nothing in his appearance to show that he stands charged with the most serious of crimes as he stood up yesterday to hear the charge read against him. He appears to be one of the mildest of men and either from ignorance or apathy took little interest in the proceedings. The charge was interpreted for him by the court interpreter but not a muscle of his face moved nor did the expression change a particle at any stage of the proceedings.

County Attorney Douthitt and his assistant Frank Andrade, were present for the prosecution and R. W. Breckons appeared for the defense. The case was adjourned for one week in spite of the strenuous objections of the defendant's counsel, who demanded a speedy hearing that his client could know whether he was to be charged finally with murder or manslaughter and if admissible for bail.

There was the usual busy time in the court, the day not being long enough to hear all the cases appearing on the calendar. There was an unusual lot of delays and interruptions during the morning session, the papers not being at hand when wanted, the witnesses failing to appear on time and the Portuguese interpreter being wholly out of reach just when he was necessary. Prosecutor Andrade was jolted out of his usual suave and easy manner on several occasions because of this and finally had to act as interpreter himself in one of the cases.

This was the matter of the sale of liquor to an interdicted person by Sing Loy, proprietor of the Sing Loy saloon near the market. Sing is a white haired patriarch, benign and smiling, but that did not prevent the court from soaking him \$100 and costs.

This case had been worked up by Detective Harry Lake, of the County Attorney's department, who had enlisted Frank Peterson, alias Manuel de Rigo and two or three other names, as an ally. Peterson is an habitual drunkard and bum with a nose that must have cost a fortune to acquire. As a genuine, twenty carat brandy blossom it was in a class all by itself. Peterson has frequently been in court and has a long string of convictions for drunkenness against him.

Lake admitted that he had staked Peterson to two bits to buy wine from Sing Loy and had accompanied him to the saloon to see that the money was properly spent. It had been desired to put Peterson on the stand first, but the Portuguese interpreter had been long awaited and the time was passing.

Attorney Breckons took advantage of the lull in the proceedings to orate on the crime of Lake in putting temptation in Peterson's way. "You say that you gave this man the money," he said. "Then you are more guilty than the saloonkeeper. I shall ask the County Attorney to bring this to the attention of the grand jury. You are an accessory to the crime. The object of the law is to protect such unfortunate"—and here the attorney's voice broke and trembled—"it is to keep such as he away from temptation, away from the smell of intoxicants, away from the sight of the vile liquors. That very glass of wine—"

Here the court interrupted and reminded Mr. Breckons that it wasn't time to argue the case yet.

"Well, I thought that we didn't have anything else to do," apologized the attorney, and the case went on.

In giving judgment, Judge Whitney observed that the case came pretty near the limit. The law was, he believed, unconstitutional, requiring the saloonkeeper to know not only the man's real name, but the name he might choose to assume for the occasion, and also the name under which he had been convicted.

## UNCOMMON WISDOM.

SOME HONOLULU PEOPLE PROFIT BY NEIGHBORS' EXPERIENCE.

It's a wise man who profits by the experience of his friends and neighbors. Here is a chance to do it, and every man, woman or child in Honolulu who knows the misery of a bad back, the nervousness and restlessness caused by kidney complaint or the annoyance of urinary disorders, will show uncommon wisdom to profit by this citizen's advice.

Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahae informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 23 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's